

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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LOUISVILLE, KY., FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1855

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## THE EVENING BULLETIN

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FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1855.

One of the most important matters of present disagreement between the Southern people and a large portion of those in the North is unquestionably the fugitive slave law. We think there is no good reason why there cannot be an amicable adjustment of this. The object which the law is intended to accomplish, the actual restoration of actual slaves escaping into non-slaveholding States, is one which those States have no right to oppose or resist. If the people of the free States say that our slaves, escaping to their soil, shall not be returned to us, they set the constitution and our rights under it at open defiance, and it is not worth while to reason with them or even to expostulate with them or attempt to compromise with them. But, if our Northern brethren are willing that there should be provisions for the effectual restoration of real fugitives from slavery, and, if their whole objection to the present fugitive slave law, as some of them allege, is, that it is unconstitutional in some of its features, that it is unnecessarily harsh, and that it puts in peril the liberty of freemen, and if they merely desire to change the law without impairing its legitimate effectiveness, we do not believe there can be any insuperable obstacle to a fair and right adjustment.

We know that some honest and enlightened patriots of the South think that the law might in some things very properly have been made less offensive to the public sentiment of the North than it is. Two or three months after the close of the Congressional session during which this and the rest of the compromise measures were adopted, we had a long conversation upon the subject with Mr. Clay, on his return from Cuba, at the house of his relative Mr. Thomas Smith in this city. Upon that occasion Mr. Clay expressed much concern at the discontent of the North on account of the fugitive slave law and remarked, that, if he could have remained at Washington and acted upon the committee by which the bill was reported to the Senate, he could, he fully believed, have caused it to be reported and passed in a form far less offensive to the North and perhaps entirely satisfactory to both North and South; but that, after his departure for Boston on account of ill-health, an influential member of the committee, who was opposed to the whole system of compromise measures, proposed and carried provisions apparently designed to make it obnoxious. We asked Mr. Clay what he himself would have proposed if he had staid and acted on the committee. He replied, that he would have proposed a provision that a person claimed as a fugitive slave should, on being remanded to the place whence he escaped, have a jury-trial there to test his right to freedom if he desired it. We suggested that the fugitive could have this under the law as it passed. Yes, said Mr. Clay, but the people of the North suppose, and it is to a great extent true, that a negro, claimed and held as a slave, does not, as a general rule, understand his legal rights; that, either by his own ignorance or by his master's authority or management, he is prevented from taking the necessary steps for obtaining legal redress; or that he is hurried off and sold in some remote part of the country where proof of his right to freedom is out of the question; and I would have proposed that provision should be made in the law for the slave's being taken back to the very neighborhood whence he should be alleged to have escaped, and for ascertaining whether he actually claimed a right to freedom, and, if he did claim it, for having the question of his right brought immediately before a jury of the vicinage without any active agency of his own. And the old patriot added that many of the people of the North understood, and the rest could easily be made to understand, that the rights of a colored person would be in no danger from such a jury, there being nothing in the human shape that the people of the South more abhor than a kidnapper or a man who claims a free person as his slave.

We could certainly wish that the present fugitive slave law, though no doubt far from perfect, might, for the sake of peace, be left alone, but we repeat, that, if the true men, the genuine patriots of the non-slaveholding States, entertain a sincere and honest conviction that the law in some of its features is either unconstitutional or harsh and perilous to the freedom of free citizens or to the rights and the sovereignty of the free States, and if they desire to procure, in a proper spirit, modifications not at all inconsistent with the prompt and effective accomplishment of the rights guaranteed to the South by the Constitution, we have little doubt that an amicable adjustment might be made, and that the Northern and Southern members of the great American party might, through their delegates, agree upon the terms.

We had intended to speak, to-day, of other differences requiring adjustment, but this article

is already long enough, and we shall defer till to-morrow what we have to say further. We address ourselves not to the captious, not to cavillers, not to men who seek to turn everything to party account and who would rather the controversies between the North and the South should be inflamed than adjusted, but to those who in their hearts desire a restoration of the peace of the country and would gladly make any legitimate sacrifice to that end. We should be pleased to hear from others upon the subject.

The following is a gush from such a fountain of poetry as dwells in the depths of but few human spirits:

### THE MAIDEN'S INHERITANCE.

By FRANK GRAHAM.

I know a dream, that is not quite all dream,  
Which yet fell sadly lies  
On my enchanted eyes,  
And trails a sorrow o'er the day supreme.

I know a rich domain, on fertile ground,  
Begirt with granite hills;  
And reined with flashing rills,  
Where high the laurel-forests wave around.

There sunny wilds unnumbered blooms infold,  
With redness of balm;  
And groves of Syrian palm  
In rank luxuriance flock the dreamy fold.

Among the hills there yawns a weird abyss,  
With night-shade slanting over,  
And knitted hemlock cover,  
To mortal line and plummet measureless.

Red poppies flaunt in that unholy place,  
And sunless shadows lie,  
And voices prophesy  
When heirs are born to one unhappy race.

I know a dome that rests on pillars tall,  
With roof of gorgeous arch,  
As blue as heaven in March;  
With fretted gold and arabesque o'er all.

Through glancing chambers mildly trickles day,  
On pictures old and grand—  
The noblest in the land,  
And marble imagery, that lines the way.

A banquet stands untasted on the board,  
As guests were there to be—  
In lordly revelry—  
By human hand the wine has not been poured.

By human hand the concert are not fed—  
The concerters all of gold,  
And carved in antique mould,  
Exhaling sweetness, like a violet bed.

There have been throngs in that ancestral palace,  
That live to-day in rhyme;  
But empty now, sublime,  
Those halls of silent song descend on Alice.

Beware! a doom o'erhangs the arching grand,  
That nameless here must be;  
Alas, for one like thee,  
To wander there without a warning hand.

My lips are sealed, as once in Palestine  
A dreadful vow was set,  
By him of Olivet,  
Who broke the death where Jairus' child had been.

Like thee, the olden throngs were fair and gay;  
But only one was true;  
How madly I may rue  
She lies beneath the sodden earth to-day.

The deathly damp among her crowning hair,  
The night upon her eyes—  
Her soul in Paradise,  
The gentlest soul that ever slid there.

**CITY COUNCIL.**—The board of aldermen last night transacted no business. Communications were received from Mr. Speed and Mr. Barbee. Mr. Speed, who holds the office of Mayor now, sent in his former message, and Mr. Barbee, in his communication, stated that he should take immediate steps to regain possession of the office to which he was elected, by application to the Court of Appeals for a supersedeas until the question can be finally settled by that tribunal.

In the board of councilmen a variety of business was transacted. An ordinance was passed to endorse the bonds of the Fort Wayne railroad to the following amounts and under the following terms: As soon as the road is ready to receive the iron between Jeffersonville and Charlestown, the city to endorse her bonds for \$100,000; between Charlestown and Lexington, the city to endorse her bonds to the amount of \$124,000; from Lexington to Paris, \$100,000; and from Paris to the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, \$88,000; provided that the road shall not cost more than \$12,500 per mile, and that the bonds shall not be appropriated to any other purpose than the purchase of railroad iron.

Communications from Messrs. Barbee and Speed of a similar character as those to the board of aldermen were received. The decision of Judge Bullock was read and ordered to be spread upon the proceedings.

The salary ordinance from the Board of Aldermen was amended as follows: Auditor from \$1200 to \$1400, assessor from \$1200 to \$1500, engineer from \$1200 to \$1400, physicians of the Eastern and Western districts from \$400 to \$500 each, alms house keeper from \$600 to \$500, clerks of the council from \$800 to \$700 each, and watchmen from \$1 50 to \$2. The ordinance passed—12 to 3.

Various accounts were allowed.

An ordinance to tax hucksters \$100 annually was passed.

Mr. Pennebaker, from the revision committee, reported against an ordinance introduced by Dr. Raphael permitting tavern-keepers, apothecaries, livery stable keepers, confectionaries, bakers, restaurants, and barbershops to keep open on Sunday. The report was not concurred in, and the ordinance was referred to a select committee consisting of Dr. Raphael and Messrs. Duxlap and Beatty.

The council meets on Thursday evening next.

**ANOTHER QUICK TRIP.**—The A. L. Shotwell arrived last night, making the trip from New Orleans to this port in 5 days 3 hours and 38 minutes—the quickest time made this season. We have received by her New Orleans papers to last Saturday evening and a copy of her memorandum, which gives the particulars of the trip.

**CONSUMPTION OF IRON AT SEBASTOPOL.**—If the Russian war shall have the effect to diminish the manufacture of railway iron in England, it seems likely to create a demand for iron in the shape of cannon balls and shells, quite equal to, if not exceeding, the diminution in the amount required for railroads. By the last steamer's news we learn that the allies have five hundred guns playing on Sebastopol, firing one hundred and twenty rounds daily. We calculate that fifty of these shot and shells will weigh one ton. At every round fired, there will be of course ten tons and each day twelve hundred tons weight of cannon-balls and shells thrown into Sebastopol. The bombardment at the latest dates had lasted twelve days, and of course there had been thrown into the town, in that time, fourteen thousand four hundred tons of iron. It is probable that the Russians may have hurled back at the allies nearly the same weight of metal, and it is safe to compute the total consumption of iron in the siege of Sebastopol for these twelve days at twenty-five thousand tons. This iron, thus thrown away and wasted in war in the brief period of twelve days, would furnish the metal required to construct about 2,200 miles of railroad.

How convenient the editor of the Journal finds it to make assertions. "Why is it," says he, "that you never said a solitary word against the doings in Kansas?" The readers of the Democrat know how much truth there is in the implied assertion of the Journal.—Democrat.

We certainly find it easy to make assertions and not difficult to maintain the truth of those we do make. If the "implied assertion of the Journal" that the editor of the Democrat had not said a word against the doings in Kansas was an error, let him show the fact by citation of date and paragraph. We are open to conviction.

**COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.**—The Cincinnati police, on Wednesday, arrested a man named Geo. H. Cady on the steamer Boston, and on searching his stateroom and person found \$5,535, in "fives" and "tens" on the Farmers' Bank of Charleston, Va. The police proceeded to a house of questionable character, kept by a Mrs. Williams, where they found a man named Arnold. On searching the premises, they discovered about \$20,000 of the same description of money; mostly in sheets. Mrs. Williams and Arnold were taken into custody.

**SHIPMENTS OF PITTSBURG COAL.**—We learn from Mr. Watson that the boats laden with Pittsburgh coal which have passed through the canal this season number 90, or 45 pair. They averaged 26,000 bushels to the pair, which makes the total quantity shipped 1,170,000 bushels. The boats were destined for New Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, and other towns.

**POUR ON, WE CAN ENDURE.**—Southern Dem. We suspect that this is what the editor of the Southern Democrat is in the habit of saying when the bar-keeper is pouring out liquor for him.

The editor of the Democrat occasionally undertakes to tell what the Journal will say. We think he had better learn to state correctly what it has said before venturing upon speculations as to what it will say hereafter.

We have received from Smithland a new paper called the Smithland Weekly Courier. It is edited by Ransom Bennett, Esq. It is well edited and very handsomely printed.

The Charleston News says that we should "fight the devil with fire." Certainly not. It would be wiser to fight him with something he is less used to.

The editor of the Southern Democrat wants to know what makes us so smart. If we are smart it must be for the same reason that he is stupid—can't help it.

The river, last evening, had fallen about 7 inches, leaving 6 feet 8 inches water in the canal and about 5 feet in the pass on the falls. Weather pleasant.

**THE R. J. WARD.**—This great steamer reached Portland at 15 minutes after 10 o'clock last night, making the trip from New Orleans to this port in 5 days 4 hours and 45 minutes. She was crowded with passengers, and has proved by this run that her speed corresponds with all her other good qualities. We thank Messrs. Woolfolk and Gray, her attentive clerks, for New Orleans papers of last Saturday evening and a copy of her memorandum.

The following statement was furnished by the officers of the Ward:

The Ward left New Orleans with no preparation whatever for a run with any boat, having been advertised for that day and hour some time in advance, and paying no attention to the departure of any boat, and she is now advertised for the balance of the season and will leave as advertised, and, although her officers desire it to be understood by all parties that they do not wish the Ward to be considered a racing boat, yet they shall not be deterred at any time from showing that, in addition to the comforts which she lays claim to, she has speed equal to any boat on the river.

**MOVEMENT AGAINST ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.** In the New York Board of Supervisors, on Monday, Alderman Briggs offered the following preamble and resolution, which were referred to the committee on annual taxes:

Whereas, The property of John Hughes, amounting to several millions of dollars, will revert to his legitimate issue when he dies: therefore

Resolved, That all the property of John Hughes which will revert to his legitimate heirs when he dies, be and is hereby, taxed, like the property of Wm. B. Astor, or that of any other individual of the city.

The well-known Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives in the following letter a new view of the purpose of Gov. Reeder's visit to Washington. If this view is correct, the Governor is a firmer and more fearless public functionary than either his enemies or his friends have believed him to be.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

It has been generally, but erroneously, understood and reported by the press, that the object of Gov. Reeder's visit to this city, at the present time, is to lay before the Executive Government some questions in relation to his official conduct. This is far from being the fact. It is not necessary for him to make any appeal to the Federal Government, either for a decision upon legal questions or for protection.

He has acted in conformity with the laws, and has fully carried out the principles of the Nebraska bill, so far as his action was concerned. He left no undecided questions, and it is for the disaffected, not for him, to make an appeal to the President from his decision of acts. The fact is that the President has taken no cognizance of any question on the subject of Gov. Reeder's administration, and has not been called upon to do so.

No question whatever in regard to this matter has been referred to the law officer of the government, though Gov. Reeder suggested to those who objected to some of his decisions, as to the legality of the election returns, that they could have the question referred to the U. S. Attorney General.

Gov. Reeder is here to receive instructions and money for carrying into effect several liberal acts of the late Congress for military post roads and other improvements in the territory. When he returns he will take with him his family, which I mention as a proof that he has no doubt of his ability to maintain his authority and preserve law and order in the territory, notwithstanding the threats of some of his opponents, on the Missouri border, to eject him by force.

The new election which Gov. Reeder has ordered on the 22d will not probably be attended with any disturbances or irregularities. The Missourians have no motive to interfere in that election, because they have already secured a majority in the Legislature, independently of the vacancies to be filled at the coming election.

**GREAT FALLING OFF IN OUR SHIPMENTS OF BREADSTUFFS TO EUROPE.**—Hunt's Commercial Chronicle and Review gives the following comparison of the amounts of breadstuffs exported from New York to foreign ports between January 1st and April 14th this year and last:

	1854.	1855.
Wheat flour, barrels	441,568	141,714
Rye flour, " "	4,605	9,517
Cornmeal, " "	26,599	15,958
Wheat, bushels	1,013,893	28,803
Rye, " "	304,062	5,139
Oats, " "	5,753	12,111
Corn, " "	1,569,004	1,254,658

**KNOW-NOTHINGS.**—The Nashville Whig, of Wednesday, says:

The rumor was pretty current yesterday that there was a State convention of this impalpable party in town, and that they had unanimously nominated Col. Gentry as their candidate for Governor. That the city has been full of strangers during the week is certain.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]  
PROTRACTED MEETING.

Rev. D. P. Henderson, of Mo., is still in our city and is continuing his interesting meeting in the Christian Chapel, corner of Walnut and Fourth streets. The audiences are large and attentive. Many are being converted to the Christian religion under his labors. He is a very argumentative and popular pulpit orator. He speaks with great ease, fluency, and effect. It is very evident that he has studied logic with much care. He repudiates the modern notion of revivalism, and urges on his audience calmness, composure of mind, and a firm determination to sacrifice everything for the truth of the Christian religion. The very best and most intelligent of our citizens flock to hear him. He is now delivering a course of lectures on "The True Church of Christ." This evening he will deliver his 4th lecture on the "Family Name and Creed" of the Church of Christ. We understand that he will remain in the city until next week.

Rev. Mr. H. belongs to the corps editorial, and is publishing a monthly periodical called "The Christian Evangelist," which is printed at his office in Fort Wayne, Ind., and is issued simultaneously at that place and Desoto and Canton, Mo. He is also the founder of Christian University in Lewis county, Mo., which is destined to be one of the most splendid edifices in the valley of the Mississippi. We understand that Mr. H. has procured \$110,000 for this institute and that he is still making efforts for \$100,000 more. Success, therefore, to such praiseworthy efforts, and success to this able and philanthropic Divine.

**HOTEL PRICES AND PROFITS.**—It has been officially announced by some of our leading hotels, that, on and after the 1st of May, the charge for board would be \$3 per day. The Astor, St. Nicholas, and New York have raised their prices on account, we believe, of the high price of beef, pork, and potatoes. The Metropolitan Hotel continues the old charge of \$2 50 per day, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make no change, under any circumstances short of famine. With flour at \$12 per barrel, potatoes at \$1 50 per bushel, and other articles in proportion, it does not pay very well at \$2 50 per day, but the proprietors of the Metropolitan believe that for the year through the old prices will be sufficiently remunerative, and they also believe that hotels should take their chances with other kinds of business, good seasons with the bad. Uniformity in prices is an important matter with the traveling public, and the Metropolitan will adhere to the old rate through summer and winter.

N. Y. Herald.

HARRISBURG, May 8.

The Legislature of this State adjourned sine die this morning.

The House passed unanimously a resolution thanking Gov. Reeder, of Kansas, for his faithful adherence to the old landmarks of republican liberty in defending the purity of the ballot-boxes against lawless mobs of Missourians and bidding him a hearty welcome home to his family and his friends.

Prior to the adjournment of the Senate, Speaker Heister resigned his seat, and on the ninth ballot, to fill the vacancy, Wm. Pratt was elected, the contest terminating by Pratt voting for himself.

Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives in the following letter a new view of the purpose of Gov. Reeder's visit to Washington. If this view is correct, the Governor is a firmer and more fearless public functionary than either his enemies or his friends have believed him to be.

The secret of Austria's refusal to act with the Allies, is said to be found in a threatening dispatch from the Czar. It is that the moment Austria shall irrevocably ally herself to the West, or commit an overt act of hostility against Alexander II, he will place himself at the head of the Pan Slavist movement, and change his title of Emperor of all the Russians into that of Emperor of all the Slavonians.

The New York papers of Tuesday notice the arrival of 5,230 immigrants at that port during the week. They came in fifteen vessels from Liverpool, Havre, London, Bremen, Hamburg, and Rotterdam.

The Union says that the plates for the 80-acre, 120-acre, and 160-acre warrants will be ready for issuance by the 1st prox.

Castle Garden, New York, is hereafter to be used for a landing place for immigrants.

**The United States vs. T. Butler King and two of his Sureties in New York.**—The Government has directed a civil suit to be commenced in New York against T. Butler King, late collector of the customs of San Francisco, Cal., for a balance of about \$40,000 claimed by the accounting officers of the Treasury to be due to the United States from Mr. King.

Washington Star.

**The Fruit Crop.**—Robert Buchanan, Esq., informs us that there was no frost on Tuesday night, and that peaches, apples, pears, &c., have not been materially injured. It is his opinion, from a close examination, that about one third of the grape buds were destroyed, but there may be a sufficient amount of latent buds that will put out to make up for this deficiency. Altogether the prospect yesterday for a full crop of all kinds of fruit was favorable, notwithstanding the severity of the weather on Monday night and yesterday.

Cin. Gaz., May 10.

**Fly in the Wheat.**—A farmer residing near Georgetown informs us that his wheat has been attacked by a pest which is eating and mowing it. He has also been in Crawford county, and says the same is the case there. We have heard of the fly in other places, and hope that its ravages may be confined to a narrow district.

New Albany Ledger.

## ADDITIONAL BY THE ASIA.

**Great Britain.**—In Parliament, much energetic questioning of the Ministers had taken place on various subjects respecting the war, the scope of all the questions being to hasten matters. Sir George Grey stated that authority was given to the Governors of the American Provinces to enlist men for the regular army, not for the foreign legion, inasmuch as all the colonists were British subjects.

The Roebuck Committee continued. The Duke of Newcastle had been examined, and his evidence tended to exculpate himself.

Notices are given of a motion for a decimal coinage, and to invite a congress to establish a uniform decimal throughout the world.

Some notice has been excited by the report that an American squadron is to make a demonstration against Cuba. It is doubted whether a war between the United States and Spain would much complicate present European politics.

France.—It is still reported, but considered doubtful, that Napoleon will command the Allied armies. It has been officially announced that his departure for the Crimea is postponed for a short time.

The late Minister Ducos was buried at the expense of the State.

General Fora is Commandant of Organ, Algeria.

The clipper ship Great Republic has been characterized by the French Government for the conveyance of troops.

Belgium.—The new Minister has declared his intention to adhere to the principles of free trade.

Marshal Santa Cruz, the Brazilian Envoy, has taken leave of the King.

Spain.—Some advantages are granted to foreign import trade, and consular forms are simplified.

Italy.—The Sardinian Ministry has resigned. The cause for doing so was not known. Gen. Durando had been appointed to form a new government.

A difficulty has arisen between Sardinia and Naples.

The Neapolitan Consulate at Genoa is withdrawn.

The English ship Cressus, from Genoa for the Crimea, with Sardinian troops on board, was burned. No lives were lost.

**Prussia and Austria.**—Berlin correspondence says it hardly admits of doubt that an approximation has recently taken place between the Austrian and Prussian courts, which bodes no good to the Western Powers. Baron Hess, with a whole staff, would go to Galicia May 2d, but probably only to review the army. He is reported to have stated that the Austrian army, under no circumstances, could be ready to take the field before August.

**India and China.**—The overland mail has been telegraphed. Shanghai dates of March 9; Bombay, April 3. Persia openly avows her adhesion to Russia.

Trade in India dull, and money scarce.

The Chinese insurgents have evacuated Shanghai.

A Russian frigate has been lost near Japan.

The Living Age was wrecked on the Prahas.

The ratification of the American treaty with Japan was concluded at Simoda, Feb. 21.

Boston, May 8.

The steamer Victoria, connected with the N. York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company, put into this port this morning, in distress, with some derangement of her machinery.

She was on her way from New York to St. Johns, N. F., with operatives engaged to complete the telegraph line in that province, which, it is expected will be joined to the Nova Scotia lines at Cape Breton (by means of a sub-marine cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence) early in July.

Mobile, May 7.

Hitchcock, K. N., is probably elected Judge, beating the Democratic candidate.

## DIED.

On Thursday afternoon at the country residence of his father, on the Preston street plank-road, after a lingering illness of nearly two years, Mr. NOAH H. HENKES, formerly partner in the firm of S. G. Henry & Co., aged 24 years and 2 months.

**POTMAN'S MONTHLY FOR APRIL** received and for sale by F. A. CRUPP.











